



IDEM Drinking Water Program

Water Resources
Study Committee

Background

- Federal Safe Drinking Water Act:
 - In 1974 EPA promulgated National Primary Drinking Water Regulations which apply to public water systems
 - Provided for State implementation (primacy)
 - Act was amended in 1986 and 1996 strengthening and increasing regulatory requirements

Background

- Indiana Code 13-18-16-9 provides:
 - IDEM is the agency with responsibility concerning the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act
 - IDEM take necessary actions to secure the benefits of the Safe Drinking Water Act for Indiana

IDEM Drinking Water Program

- Since 1991 IDEM has responsibility for implementing the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and for ensuring that public water systems provide Hoosiers with a safe and adequate supply of drinking water
- The agency carries out this responsibility by:
 - Establishing requirements for owners/operators of public water systems
 - Monitoring compliance and enforcing Safe Drinking Water Act and other applicable requirements
 - Providing assistance to public water systems

IDEM Drinking Water Program

- Focus of program is public water systems
- What is a public water system?
- How many are there?
- How are they regulated?

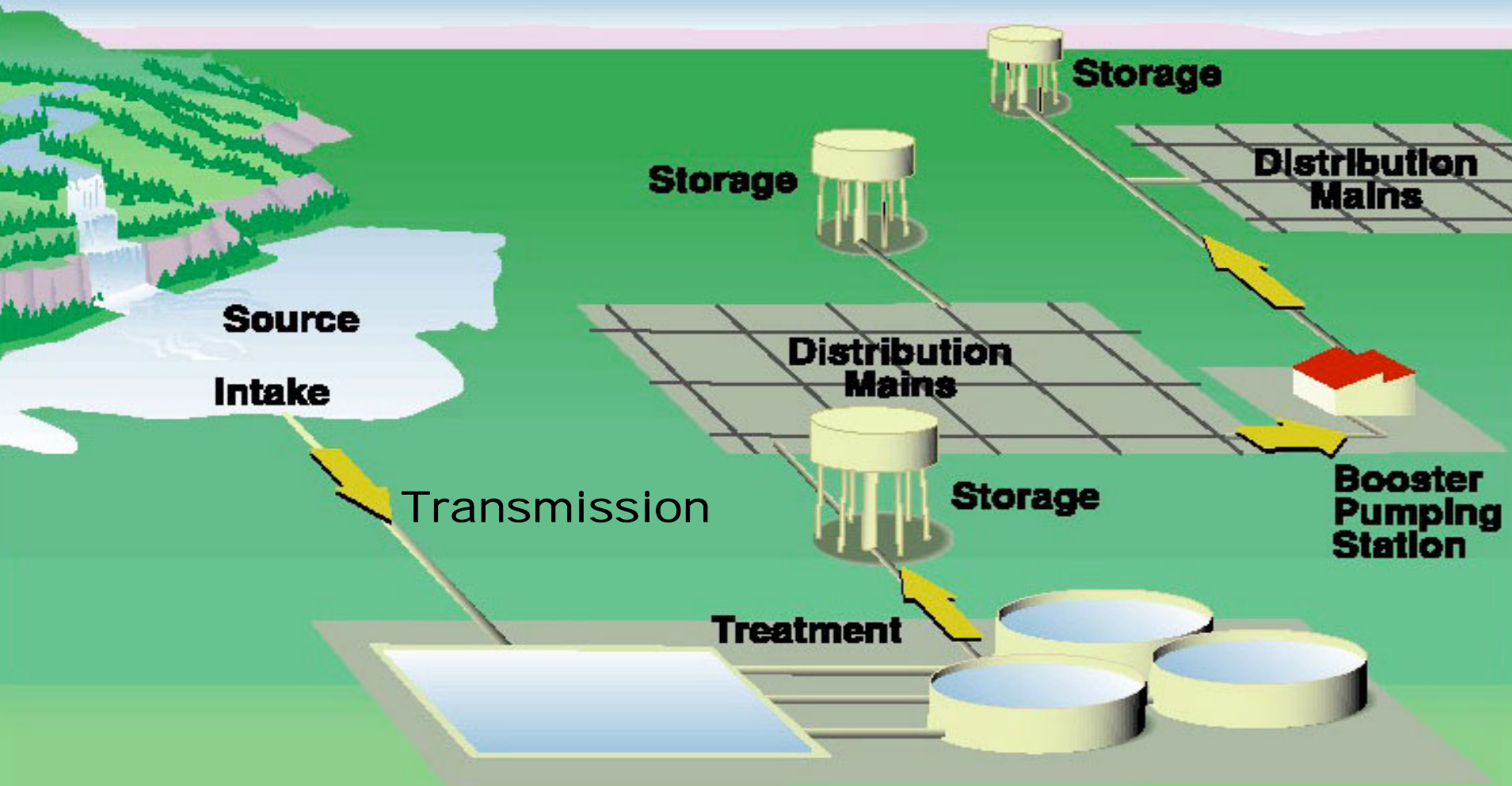
Public Water Supply Information

- A little over 5 million people in Indiana are served by public water supplies
- The remaining approximately 1 million people have private supplies, mainly individual wells using groundwater
- Individual private wells are not regulated by IDEM
 - Well drillers requirements
 - Some county and local government requirements

Public Water Supply Information

- 96% of all Public Water Supplies utilize ground water as their source
- Approximately 52% of the population served by public water systems is served by systems utilizing ground water
- The remaining population is served by systems using surface water - mostly very large systems

What is a public water system



What is a public water system

- Types of Public Water Systems:
 - Community - serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents. Examples: cities, towns, mobile home parks, subdivisions (home owner associations)
 - Nontransient noncommunity - regularly serves the same 25 or more nonresident individuals daily for at least 60 days/year. Examples: industries, businesses, schools, daycares, etc. with their own supply of water

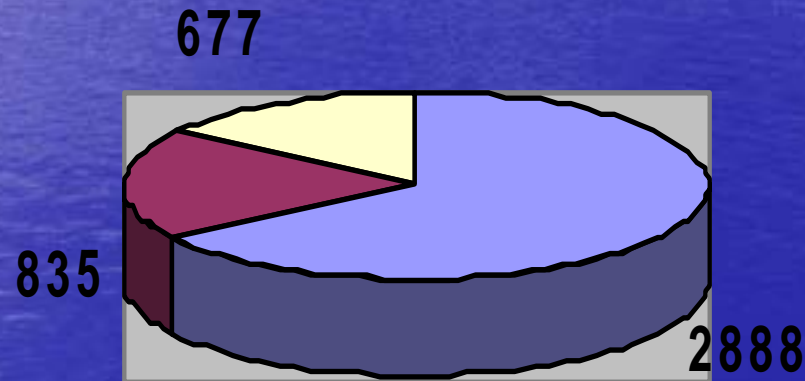
Types of public water systems

- Transient - does not regularly serve at least 25 of the same persons for over six months/year. Examples: churches, restaurants, hotels/motels, campgrounds, gas stations, golf courses, etc. with their own supply of water

Number of Public Water Supplies

Approximately 4,400 total

Public Water Supplies



□ Transient □ Community □ NonTransient

Public Water Supply Requirements

- Public water systems must perform routine sampling to ensure quality
- Community and nontransient noncommunity systems must have certified operators
- All systems must have infrastructure components approved - construction permits
- All systems are required to take corrective action if quality requirements are not met
- All system are required to notify customers if sampling indicates a problem with the quality of the water

Public Water System Requirements

- EPA establishes Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
- There are approximately 90 different contaminants that have MCLs and health effects established
- Samples are collected on a frequency determined by IDEM based on the contaminant, size and type of system, past detections, etc
- Samples must be analyzed by State certified laboratory

Public Water System Requirements

- IDEM ensures that systems meet the MCLs and that water is safe
 - Performing Inspections
 - Reviewing monitoring and compliance data
 - Providing assistance to
 - Ensuring public water systems correct deficiencies
 - Implementing source water protection
 - Making sure public is notified if there is problem
 - Approving infrastructure components

Public Water System Requirements

- IDEM's Drinking Water Program is primarily focused on the quality of water provided by public water supplies
- Volume and Pressure requirements
 - 20 psi minimum pressure in the distribution system
 - IDEM can impose a connection ban on a system that does not have the ability to meet consumer demand

Bioterrorism and Security

- Public water systems are “critical infrastructure”
- Public water systems serving over 3,300 population were required by federal law to:
 - Perform Vulnerability Assessments
 - Complete Emergency Response Plans